

**51706. RUBUS MACROCARPUS Benth. Rosaceæ. Colombian berry.**

From Bogota, Colombia. Plants collected by Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received November 16, 1920.

"(No. 495. Bogota, Colombia. October 14, 1920. Herb. No. 1108.) The giant Colombian blackberry, from El Penon, near Sibate, Cundinamarca, Colombia."

For previous description, see S. P. I. No. 51401.

**51707 to 51739.**

From Buitenzorg, Java. Seeds presented by the director, Plant-Breeding Station. Received October 26, 1920.

**51707. BENTINCKIA NICOBARICA (Kurz) Beccari. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.**

An elegant little palm with a habit resembling that of a Kentia; its native home is the Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. The pinnate, irregularly divided fronds are large and spreading, and the branched spadix bears small purplish berries. (Adapted from *Revue Horticole*, vol. 68, p. 249.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 7569.

**51708. CALAMUS SCIPIONUM Lour. Phœnicaceæ. Rattan palm.**  
(*Daemonorops fissus* Blume.)

The typical form of this rattan is 40 to 60 feet in height, with alternate, pinnatisect leaves 4 or 5 feet long; the male spadix is 20 feet long and the female 10 feet, and the small ovoid fruits are about one-third of an inch in diameter. This rattan is native to Malaysia, where the canes are employed for making furniture, etc., for which purpose it is especially suitable because of the ease with which it splits. (Adapted from *Heyne, Nuttige Planten van Nederlandsch-Indië*, vol. 1, p. 89, and *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 6, p. 461.)

**51709. CARYOTA MITIS Lour. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.**

A Malayan palm about 20 feet high with a straight cylindrical trunk 4 inches or more in diameter and bipinnate leaves 4 to 9 feet in length. The palm is also found in the island of Reunion, where the natives extract a fiber from it and also utilize the wool found in the axils of the leaves as a textile. (Adapted from *Grisard and Vanden-Berghe, Les Palmiers Utiles*, p. 43.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 51128.

**51710. CARYOTA RUMPHIANA Mart. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.**

An East Indian palm about the size of the coconut palm, with a smooth trunk and graceful bipinnate leaves composed of segments with truncate jagged tips. From the central pith of the bark a sago is prepared which is eaten in times of scarcity. (Adapted from *Heyne, Nuttige Planten van Nederlandsch-Indië*, vol. 1, p. 106.)

**51711. CHRYSALIDOCARPUS LUCUBENSIS Beccari. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.**

A rather tall palm from the island of Nossi Be, Madagascar, with elongate pinnate fronds composed of rigid swordlike segments up to 3 feet in length. The obovate fruits are about half an inch long. (Adapted from *Engler, Botanische Jahrbücher*, vol. 38, Beiblatt 87, p. 35.)

**51712. DAEMONOROPS TRICHOUS Miquel. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.**

A rattan from the island of Billiton, East Indies, where it inhabits both the lowlands and the highlands. The stems are about an inch thick, indented at the nodes, with internodes up to 8 inches in length. The upper surface of the stem is gray, and the stems are very hard to split. It is known as "rotan nanga" by the natives; so far as is known it is not used. (Adapted from *Heyne, Nuttige Planten van Nederlandsch-Indië*, vol. 1, p. 99.)

**51713. DAMMARA ALBA Rumph. Pinaceæ.**  
(*Agathis loranthifolia* Salisb.)

A handsome tree growing to 100 feet in height, with a trunk 8 feet in diameter, straight and branchless for two-thirds its length. It is of great commercial importance on account of its yield of the transparent dammar